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General and complete disarmament: transparency in armaments

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum*

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* This information was received after the submission of the main report.

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II. Information received from Governments

A. Composite table of replies of Governments[1]

State	Data on exports	Data on imports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Cyprus	no	yes		no
Greece	yes	yes		yes
Turkey	yes	yes		no
Ukraine	yes	nil		no

[1] With the submissions of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Ukraine, the number of replies received from Governments stands at 124.

B. Replies received from Governments

Cyprus

Reporting country: Cyprus

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 2001
Date of submission: 8 October 2002

IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Russian Federation	4			GRAD BM-21	
V. Attack helicopters	Russian Federation	12			MIL MI 35 P	

Greece

Reporting country: Greece

Original language: English
Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 2001
Date of submission: 30 September 2002

EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II. Armoured combat vehicles		4	USA		M 113	Greek Peacekeeping Force in Kosovo

IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Slovakia	12			SP Gun Howitzerm 2000 (ZUZANA)	
	United States of America	9			M 270 (MLRS)	
IV. Combat aircraft	United States of America	4	USA		A-7	
VI. Warships	Netherlands	1			FFGH	Purchase
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1			MH	Offsets

Turkey

Reporting country: Turkey

Original language: English
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 2001
Date of submission: 2 August 2002

EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II. Armoured combat vehicles	United Arab Emirates	36			Armoured combat vehicles	Sale
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Romania	10			122 mm Extended Range Artillery Rocket	Demonstration
	Finland	28			122 mm Extended Range Artillery Rocket	Demonstration

IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VI. Warships	United States of America	2			1 FFGH, 1 AGS	Sale
	France	3			3 FFLG	Sale
VII. Missiles and missile launchers	France				Exocet mm 38	Onboard of 3 FFLG

Ukraine

Reporting country: Ukraine

Original language: Russian
Background information provided: no

Calendar year: 2001
Date of submission: 14 October 2002

EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I. Battle tanks	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31			T-72	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	United Arab Emirates	1			BTR-94 K	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22			BTP-80	
		11			BMP-2	
	Chad	24			BTR-80	
	United States of America	1			BMP-2	
	Burundi	10			BTR-80	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	United States of America	1			2S1	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6			BM-21	
IV. Combat aircraft	Russian Federation	1			L-39	Demilitarized
	Estonia	16			L-39	Demilitarized
	United States of America	6			L-39	Demilitarized
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1			SU-27P	

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
IV. Combat aircraft (continued)	Lithuania	1			SU-15TM	Demilitarized, for exhibit
		1			MIG-21SM	Demilitarized, for exhibit
		1			MIG-23 MLD	Demilitarized, for exhibit
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3			SU-25	
		1			SU-25UB	
V. Attack helicopters	Angola	2			MI-24	
	Sri Lanka	4			MI-24	
	Guinea	2			MI-8MT	
	Equatorial Guinea	2			MI-24	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12			MI-24	
		4			MI-8MT	
	Algeria	12			MI-24	
	Chad	2			MI-24	
VII. Missiles and missile launchers	Russian Federation	6			X-55	
	United States of America	5			X-31	
	China	200			R-27	

III. Index of background information provided by Governments for the calendar year 2001

State	Title	Language
Greece	Military holdings. Procurement through national production ("nil" report).	English
Turkey	Military holdings. The quantity of national production. The quantities of armed vehicles and equipment produced nationally.	English

IV. Information received from Governments on military holdings and procurement through national production

State	Military holdings	Procurement through national production
Greece	yes	nil
Turkey	yes	yes

Greece

Military holdings

Number of items	Military holdings	Procurement through national production
I. Battle tanks	1735	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	2498 (1)	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	1905 (2)	
IV. Combat aircraft	523	
V. Attack helicopters	20	
VI. Warships	42	
VII. Missile and missile systems	128	

Notes:

(1) Included 87 ACVs placed in Kosovo (KFOR), 4 ACVs placed in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR).

(2) Included 4 Mortars placed in Kosovo (KFOR).

Turkey

Military holdings

Category (I-VII)	Total	Quantity of national production
I. Battle tanks	4058	
II. Armoured Combat vehicles	4746 50	50 FNSS Svn. Sisit. A.S.
III. Large calibre Artillery systems	4161	
IV. Combat Aircraft	4 452	4 TAI-TUSAS
V. Attack helicopters	36	
VI. Warships	59	
VII. Missiles and missile launchers	Harpoon, Penguin and Exocet Launchers. Also Harpoon, Penguin and Exocet SSM's are all onboard. Included in category VI. There are no extra launchers.	

Quantities of arms vehicles and equipment produced nationally

Category (I-VII)	Description of items	Produced by	Quantity (each)
I. Battle tanks			
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Armoured Combat Vehicles	FNSS Svn. Sist. A.S.	50
III. Large calibre artillery systems			
IV. Combat aircraft		TAI-TUSAS	4
V. Attack helicopters			
VI. Warships			
VII. Missiles and missile launchers			

Annex

Views received from Governments in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 56/24 Q

League of Arab States

[Original: Arabic]
[10 October 2002]

1. The States members of the League of Arab States wish to reaffirm their position, dated 2 October 2000, regarding transparency in armaments, particularly in respect of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/257/Add.1), as follows:

2. The members of the League of Arab States have for some years past been expressing their views with regard to the entire matter of transparency in armaments, embracing as it does the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. These views are clear and well established and are based on a general orientation with respect to international disarmament issues and a particular, regional one that is determined by the specific character of the situation in the Middle East. The points set forth hereunder convey the Arab position in this regard.

3. The members of the League of Arab States advocate transparency in armaments as a means of enhancing international peace and security and believe that, in order to be successful, any transparency mechanism must be guided by certain basic principles: it must be balanced, comprehensive and non-discriminatory, and it must enhance the national, regional and international security of all States in conformity with international law.

4. The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms represents a long-overdue first attempt by the international community to address the transparency issue at a global level. Despite the fact that the potential value of the Register as a global confidence-building measure and early-warning mechanism cannot be questioned, it has encountered a number of problems. Most noticeably, approximately one half of the States Members of the United Nations have consistently refrained from submitting data to the Register.

5. In this context, the members of the League of Arab States are of the view that the scope of the Register must be expanded, particularly as the experience of past years has shown that the Register, which is limited to seven categories of conventional arms, will not attract universal participation. Numerous States, including the members of the League, do not consider that the Register, given its present limited scope, adequately meets their security needs. The future success of the Register is therefore contingent upon the willingness of the members of the international community to engage in greater transparency and to build greater confidence. In our view, and as envisaged in the Register's founding resolution (General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 6 December 1991), an expanded register including data on advanced conventional weapons, on weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and on high technology with military applications would represent a more balanced, more comprehensive and less discriminatory instrument which would attract a larger number of regular participants.

6. The Middle East region represents a special case in this context, one where the qualitative imbalance in armaments is striking and where transparency and confidence can only come about if approached in a balanced and comprehensive way. Applying transparency in the Middle East region to seven categories of conventional weapons while ignoring more advanced, more sophisticated or more lethal armaments, such as weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, is an approach that is neither balanced nor comprehensive. It will not yield the desired results, especially since the Register does not take into consideration the existing situation in the Middle East, where Israel continues its occupation of Arab territories, maintains its possession of the most lethal weapons of mass destruction and is still the only State in the region that is not a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as it persists in defying repeated calls by the international community to accede to the Treaty and to place all of its nuclear facilities under the full-scope safeguards regime of the International Atomic Energy Agency. It was this that prompted the States parties to the Treaty meeting at the 2000 Review Conference to stress that it was essential for Israel to take these steps.

7. The members of the League of Arab States regret that the Group of Governmental Experts convened in 2000 to consider the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development failed, as had previous meetings of experts, to expand the scope of the Register to include military holdings and procurement from national production and that it also failed to incorporate weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons. This is incompatible with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/36 L, by which the Register was established.

8. This failure indicates the deadlock that has afflicted the operation of the Register and its consequent inadequacy in its present form to function as an effective means of building confidence or as an early-warning mechanism.

9. In the light of the above, the members of the League of Arab States are of the view that their aforesaid concerns must be addressed effectively and in such a manner as to ensure universal participation in the Register and hence its fulfilment of the role assigned to it as a means of building confidence and an early-warning mechanism that can be relied upon.